

THE CHRONICLE

Provincial Library
Edmonton

VOL. IX. NO. 1.

CROSSFIELD, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 7th, 1918.

PRICE \$1 A YEAR.

LAUT BROS.

SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS FROM LAUT'S HARDWARE.

Clarks Foot Warmers, each	\$2.50 to \$3.50
Cow Chains, two styles, each	30c
Halter Chains, each	30c
Axes, good quality	\$100 up
Harness Dressing, now is a good time to fit your harness up for the spring work, small cans 45c, large cans	60c
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon	\$1.00
Bucksaws, each	75c
Crosscut Saws, 5 1/2 feet, each	2.50
Wheelbarrows, each	\$3.00 & 5.00
Stable Forks, each	1.00 to 1.60
Stable Brooms, each	1.00
Felt Paper, per roll	3.50
Tar Paper	1.10 to 1.35
Log Chains, each	1.50 to 2.50
Neverslip Shoes and Calks in all sizes.	
Horse Rasps, each	50c to 85c
Farriers Knives, each	50c
Cobblers Sets, each	\$1.00

Laut Brothers, HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

New Butcher Shop

TIMS & CUMING

Wish to inform the Public that they have opened the corner shop next to Mrs. Stevens as the

CROSSEIELD MEAT MARKET

and will keep in stock a choice supply of

FRESH AND CURED MEATS, Etc.

Fresh Fish Every Thursday. Dealers in Livestock.

Phone 24. Highest Price Paid for Hides and Poultry.

CHAS. HULTGREN

Notary Public and Commissioner for taking Affidavits

Conveyancing of all kinds of Legal Papers such as TRANSFERS, MORTGAGES, AGREEMENTS OF SALE, LEASES.

Drawing up of WILLS. Etc. Etc.

INSURANCE and LOANS my Speciality.

AGENT FOR THE

John Deere Machinery. Low Dain Spreader.
Grain Tanks, Potato Diggers, and all Seasonable Goods.
Ironclad, Devenport, Roller Bearing Steel gear and new Ideal Wagons
Brookville Buggies, Surreys and Democraats.
John Deere and Bissell Discs. Hansmann Tractor Hitch.

Your Inspection Invited. Your Patronage Our Mutual Benefit.
Prompt Attention Guaranteed.

CHAS. HULTGREN, Crossfield

Local and General:

Mrs. W. S. Smith arrived home on Wednesday morning after spending festive season with her parents at Coronation.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. McRory returned home on Monday morning after a visit to various places in the east.

Tuesday was Crossfield's coldest day so far this winter. The fur coats were taken from their various hiding places and put to legitimate service. The juice in the thermometer was down to the twenty mark below zero.

The Masquerade Dance in the I.O.O.F. Hall on Friday last under the auspices of the Crossfield and District Agricultural Society was well patronized, and was up to the mark of other similar functions. The costumes and get up of some of the dancers were excellent, and made the task of the judges awarding the prizes a rather difficult job. The prize winners and characters were as follows: The ladies prize was awarded to Mrs. C. Wicks, who was dressed to represent a Billiard Table; the gentleman's prize was awarded to Mr. Chas. Burgess, who was dressed in the Georgian style; E. Wegener being awarded the comic prize.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR TIMOTHY HAY.

No. 1 consists of Timothy, with not more than one eighth of other tame grass mixed, of good color, sound, well cured, free from stubble, spear grass, and wild barley (commonly called fox-tail) \$9 50 f.o.b. Crossfield.

No. 2 consists of Timothy, with not more than one quarter of other tame grasses, of fair color, sound, well cured, free from stubble, spear grass and wild barley (commonly called fox-tail) \$8.50 f.o.b. Crossfield. Anyone wishing to sell can get instructions through ONYKES & THOMAS.

Old country Britishers dinner tonight (Friday), at the Alberta Hotel, Crossfield.

The Chronicle sent out a week ago quite a number of subscription accounts. As yet very few have responded. We would remind those who have received the same, while the amounts are small individually, that in the aggregate they amount to a considerable sum, and we should be extremely obliged if all who can, would pay the amount due at once.

The Kaiser is certainly undergoing some very curious maladies at present, including defective brains, and now the news comes that he has a cancer in the throat. But with all these rumored afflictions he does not get all that some people would like him to have. If he had his deserts his sufferings would have ended long ago.

For Sale.—Full size folding Bed, bevel plate mirror in front, just the thing for small home. Takes up no more room than a dresser.—See A. A. Halliday.

Farmers insure your Buildings in the Wawanesa Mutual Fire Insurance Co. A Company of the Farmers and for the Farmers only. Costs only about 35 cents a year for \$100 Insurance.

Chas. Hultgren, Agent.



For
Reliable Goods

at
Right Prices

SEE

W. McRory & Sons

HARDWARE SPECIALISTS AND HEATING EXPERTS.

CROSSFIELD DISTRICT ASSOCIATION U.F.A.

THIS SPACE is retained for the use of Members of U.F.A., to Advertise anything they may want to Sell, have to Buy or Exchange.

It is hoped that liberal patronage will be given this space, and listings not later than Tuesday evening of each week handed to the Editor or A. A. Hall, Secretary.

Wanted to Purchase.—Root Pulper for Cash. Levi Bone.

Lost.—1 white face Steer, coming 2 years old, branded F N on left ribs. Strayed from sec. 36, 28, R 2, W 5.—W J Wilson.

For Sale.—One Mare and one Gelding, aged 5 and 6, weigh 3,000. E. J. Kenzler, W. B. Edwards's Farm.

For Sale.—Young high grade Shorthorn Cows and Heifers, in-calf. Also some registered Bulls rising one year. Buff Orpington Cockerels. E. Richards.

For Sale.—Some Young Pedigree Berkshire Sows. G. T. Jones Wanted to Buy, some Calves. Thos. Fitzgerald.

Lost, one Berkshire Boar, about two years old, weight about 300 lbs, with white spot on nose. Anyone knowing the where abouts of same please phone L. V. Bliss.

Estray.—One Red Mopley Steer, rising two years. R R hip

A suitable reward will be paid for information. Geo. Fox.

For Sale.—1 Registered Holstein Bull, rising 3. J. S. Davis.

For Sale.—Cream Separator, 500 lb. cap. Grade Bull Calf, about 9 months old. Wanted.—Farm Truck. J. A. Sackett.

For Sale.—Collie Pups. Jon. Cressman.

Free to Members of U.F.A.

A. A. HALL, Secretary.

JANUARY SPECIAL SALE

Corn, Peas, Beans 5 Tins for	55c
Tomatoes, 2 for	25c, Per Case
Strawberries, per tin	\$2.90
Evaporated Peaches	10c, Boxes, extra choice
Prunes, 3 lb. for	25c
Seeded or Seedless Raisins, 5 packages	55c
Regular 60c Broom, special for	50c
" 50c "	40c
Finest Ontario Cheese, per lb.	22 1/2c
Bacon, Burns or Swifts, by whole piece	22c
Hams,	20c
Tobacco, Wholesale and Retail	
Syrup, 5 lb tins	40c
Finest Sockeye Salmon—1 lb. tin	20c, 5 for
Finest Pink Salmon,	2 for
Salt, per Barrel	33.00

FLLOUR—Special Prices on Five Bag lots or over.

I have Extra Values in Mens Overshoes, Socks, and Underwear, and a few pairs of Ladies Overshoes. These prices are subject to change from time to time.

FARMERS' CASH STORE

Next to Post Office.

Canada Now Has 141 Battalions
In the Canadian expeditionary forces there are now no fewer than 141 fully organized battalions. The next battalion will be the 142nd. This rapid organization of new battalions during the past few weeks has run the number up from 100 to 141, within two months, thus giving some idea of the immense amount of work developing on the headquarters staff in outfitting, equipping and organizing the new units which are now being authorized, at the rate of six or seven new units a week. Many of these battalions have sent draft after draft of reinforcements to the front, and some of them have been recalled to the strength two or three times over.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, O.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A.D. 1918.

HALL'S Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

A lady employed an Irish servant girl, who would not rise in the morning at a sufficiently early hour. An alarm was therefore bought, and presented to the servant, with the words: "You know, Bridget, that I require the fire alight every morning by 7 o'clock, but I cannot get you to do it, so I have bought you this alarm." Bridget examined it and said: "Thank you, mum; it's very pretty, but fancy a thing like that being able to light a fire. Sure, it's a wonderful invention, mum."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Teacher to little boy—Now, Frank, when we break a chord what do we call it?
Frank—An archipelago.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Small Pills, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

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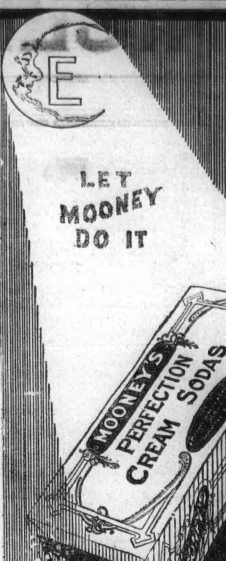
Genuine must bear Signature

Small Pills, Small Dose, Small Price.

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LESS TIME IN THE KITCHEN

MORE TIME IN THE FRONT ROOM

That's your reward if you let **MOONEY'S BISCUITS** take the place of the bread and biscuits you bake yourself.

You'll find **MOONEY'S** a delightful substitute for your own best efforts—the family will like them. Because

MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS

come to you straight from the oven in the big Winnipeg factory.

They have that freshness and crispness only to be found in a newly made biscuit. No other biscuit can come to your table as fresh from the oven as **MOONEY'S**.

Get the big package or the sealed tin—both of them damp proof, dust proof, dirt proof—and

"LET MOONEY DO IT"

Canadian Fish For Soldiers

In addition to being fed on Canadian flour, it is probable that Canadian soldiers in England and at the front will soon have Canadian fish added to their bill of fare. Arrangements are now being made to supply halibut from northern British Columbia waters and haddock from the Atlantic coast to the Canadian soldiers. It is also proposed to supply the Canadian Tonnages with supplies of Canadian grown pork and beans.

Looking Old Too Soon

The Condition of Too Many Women and Too Many Girls

Too many women and too many girls look old long before they should. Their faces become pale and drawn; wrinkles appear and their eyes lack brightness. Can this be wondered at when they go frequently have headaches, backaches and a general feeling of wretchedness and weakness? In most cases it is the blood that is to blame. From one cause or another the blood has become thin and watery and it is a fact that anaemia (bloodlessness) more than any other cause, gives women their prematurely aged appearance. It is important that the blood supply of girls and women be regularly replenished—important not only on the score of looks, but to restore robust health, which is of greatest value. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood and restore the system shattered by overwork or worry. These pills give a glow of health to pale faces and make tired, weary women and girls feel bright and happy. With Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at hand there is no need for any woman or any girl to look ill or feel ill. Mrs. J. McDonald, Jr., Bay, Ont., says: "I honestly believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life. Some years ago I had anaemia, and as I did not realize the seriousness of the trouble I soon became a complete wreck. I got so weak I could hardly walk, I neither ate nor slept well, and could not go upstairs without stopping to rest. At times I had an almost unbearable pain in my back, and limbs would be swollen in the morning. I tried several kinds of medicine, but to no benefit. My friends thought I would not recover. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before long could see and feel that they were helping me. I gladly continued the use of the pills until I was completely cured and I cannot say enough in their praise, and I strongly recommend them to all run-down girls and women."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Keir Deacon—When I look at the congestion around in the press, I ask myself "Where's the purr?" When I look at the collection at the close of the service I ask, "Where are the rich?"

Co-Operation Pays

Community Co-operation Means the Production of More Profitable Farm Animals

There are some districts in the west which have abundantly proved the truth of this note from the current issue of *Hoar's Dairyman*: "We very often hear the statement made that the farmer is independent. While it may be true that the farmer is more independent than men engaged in some other industries, yet he, too, is dependent on his neighbor for many things. Suppose that ten farmers in a neighborhood establish a reputation for high grade cattle. Soon they have created a good market for all their surplus stock. But let one of these men sell two or three inferior animals, superior ones, and he has cast a blot on the reputation of the ten."

"Community co-operation means the production of more profitable farm animals; more effective and economical advertising; the establishment of breeding centres; higher average prices for the products of your flocks, leading to greater success in breeding, care and management; and a tendency toward overcoming the necessity of importing breeding animals."

A Safe Pill For Sufferers—There are pills that violently purge and fill the stomach and intestines with pain. Purgative Vegetable Pills are mild and effective. They are purely vegetable, no mineral purgative entering into their composition and their effect is soothing and beneficial. Try them and be convinced. Thousands can attest their great curative qualities because thousands owe their health and strength to timely use of this most excellent medicine.

An old lady who lived in the country recently visited some friends in London. During her stay she was taken to see "The Merchant of Venice," a play she had witnessed over thirty years ago, and which she had always had a strong desire to see again. Calling next day, a friend asked her how the previous night's performance compared with that of thirty years ago.

"Well," she replied, "Venice seemed to have amatured a bit, but that Shylock is the same mean, grasping creature that he used to be."

A Remedy For Earache—To have the earache is to endure torture. The ear is a delicate organ and few care to deal with it, considering it work of a doctor. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil offers a simple remedy. A few drops upon a piece of lint or medicated cotton and placed in the ear will work wonders in relieving pain.

General Gallieni, the new French minister of war, and General Joffre have exchanged, eleven hands, and made friends. For thirty years they have not spoken, an old quarrel having been maintained for all that time.

A Low Death Rate Results in Large Profits
War claims less than 3% of surplus
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Head Office—Toronto
N.B.—Write for Memo Book and Circular.

Your Trip to Toronto

When you are preparing to visit the Queen City of Canada you do so knowing that there is much of importance to you connected with your visit. It is a matter of business or social importance, and you will get more real value out of your trip if you have no worry about your accommodations. The management of the Walker House, Toronto, anticipate your needs and are prepared to receive you and any others of the family that may accompany you. Being members ourselves we appreciate highly the patronage of Westerners. Every home comfort service that takes care of the most minute detail and meets at rates so reasonable that you will really be surprised. Give your baggage check to the Walker House porters that meet all trains at the depot. Register at the Walker House, "The House of Plenty." Toronto's famous hotel. Rates—\$2.50 per day for an American Plan, \$1.00 per day on European Plan. Special attention to the comfort of ladies and children travelling unaccompanied.

THE WALKER HOUSE, TORONTO
Geo. Wright & Co., Proprietors

ENLIST NOW With the army of satisfied Shippers who ship Grains to
PETER JANSEN COMPANY, LIMITED
COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HIGHEST PRICES—BEST GRADES
Make bills of lading read Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Port William or Port Arthur, notify Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

Helmetts Prove to be Lifesavers
A French deputy, member of one of the commissions of the chamber which receives special information from the war minister, states that since the adoption for troops in the first line of the small, close fitting chrome steel helmet the casualties due to wounds in the head have been reduced by 75 per cent. Even bullets striking with direct impact are sometimes turned by the helmet.
Besides the large and absolutely bullet proof breastplates which the French also use for their dashes from trench to trench, plates of specially toughened steel are sometimes sewn into tunics over the heart.

I was cured of painful Gout by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
BAYARD MCULLEN, Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of Inflammation of MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. W. A. JOHNSON, Wash, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
J. H. BAILEY, Parkdale, Ont.

Editor—Do you know how to run a newspaper?
Applicant—No, sir.
Editor—Well, I'll try you. I guess you've had experience.

Complete in Itself, Mother Graves' Worm Extirminator does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

Unconditional Surrender
"How," asked the captain of the train robbers, "did you manage to go through so many passengers alone?"
"I had only," rejoined the ordinary brigand, "to carry a whisk broom in my hand and they suspected nothing."

MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER," "THE EDDY STONE TORCH" for outdoor use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT S," but for every use

BUY

EDDY'S

WOOD'S PEPPERMINE

The Great English Remedy

Keen and invigorating the whole system, it makes you feel like a new man.

Debilis, Mental and Brain Weakness, Depression, Headache, Stomach and Bowel Disorders, Indigestion, Nervousness, etc.

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RAW FURS
We Pay Highest Values
Write for Price List #3 and Shipping Tags
Sierce Fur Co. Ltd.
Albany and Alexander, WINNIPEG, CANADA
We Also Buy HIDEs and SKINs ROOts

"Bliggins is a remarkable fisherman."
"Yes, I honestly believe it's more wonderful for a man to think up the stories Bliggins tells than it would be actually to catch the fish."

Note Your Increase in Weight

By making the blood rich and red, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new cells and tissues and nourishes the starved nerves back to health and vigor.
By noting your increase in weight while using it you can prove positively the benefit derived from this great food cure.

No costs. No bar, but, all druggists, chemists, and health stores. Write to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Red Cross Notes.

The Red Cross Society acknowledges with thanks the following donations and work:

Mrs. McNichol, 1 pair of socks,
 Mossop, 1 " "
 J. Robertson, 6 " "
 Bills, 2 " "
 McPherson, 1 " "
 Skinner, 3 " "
 H. McKenzie, 1 " "
 Reid Smith, 1 " "
 Hiron, 1 " "
 Jessiman, 1 surgical shirt.

The Sewing Meeting will this week meet at home of Mrs. Jose.

The Sewing Circles in the country districts will also resume work as usual.

A Stokehole Yarn.

I remember once being in the stokehole of a destroyer out in the Mediterranean—(it was a calm day or I shouldn't have been there!) and one of the stokers—an Irishman named O'Connor—burnt his hand against a furnace door. I expected a perfect hane of blue language, and prepared to retire, but all he said was—"Pint, nise!"

I asked him what on earth he meant—"Sure, sor," he grinned at me, "whiniver Oi say that, I think of public-houses, and whin Oi think of public-houses, Oi think of beer, yer yer lor, Oi always feel good-timpered again."

I couldn't resist this appeal and I sent them down some bottles of Bass.

God guard the brave fellows on our torpedo-boat destroyers.

Both Wrong.

A private, anxious to secure leave of absence sought his captain with a most convincing tale about a sick wife breaking her heart for his presence. The officer, familiar with the soldier's way, replied: "I am afraid you are not telling me the truth. I have just received a letter from your wife urging me not to let you come home, because you get drunk, break the furniture, and ill-treat her shamefully."

The private saluted and started to leave the room. Pausing at the door he asked: "Sor, may I speak to you, not as an officer, but as soon to me?"

"Yer, what is it?"

"Well, sor, what I'm sayin' is this," approaching the captain and lowering his voice: "You and I are two of the most illigant huns the Lord ever made. I'm not married at all."

The Reason.

In our regiment there is a certain captain, who was and is at present ruler-fond of the cup that cheers and incites.

On one occasion he was summoned to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by a sentry.

The captain had no recollection of it. The sentry declared the officer was intoxicated at the time.

Among the witnesses questioned was Paddy our orderly, who protested vigorously that the allegation of the sentry was a slander—that he was sure that the captain was perfectly sober.

"Why are you so sure that Captain Dash was sober evening?" he was asked.

"Did he speak to you upon his return to quarters?"

"He did, sir."

"What did he say?"

"He told me to be sure and call him early in the morning, sir."

"And did the captain say why he wished to be called early?"

"Yis, sir, he did, sir. He said he was going to be Queen of the May, sir," responded the orderly, with convincing gravity.

Rod and Gun.

The January issue of Rod and Gun in Canada is one of the news-stands and a glance at the table of contents shows that the magazine is living up to its reputation as the leading exponent of outdoor life in Canada. Among the contributors noted are Edward T. Martin, R. J. Fraser, Joan Steynson, F. V. Williams and Margaret Grant MacWhirter, while some of the articles are: Game Farming for Profit and Pleasure, Capacities, The Unwritten Law, Almost a Walkout, The Rottengrass, etc. etc. In addition the regular departments devoted to Guns and Ammunition and Fishing Notes are well maintained. Trap shooters will be interested in the account of the recent Grand International Shoot held at St. Thomas, and dog-lovers in the new Kennel published. Rod and Gun is published at Woodstock by W. J. Taylor, Limited.



THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA, 1916.

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business will be held at the following times and places for the year 1916. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a sitting is a holiday, such Court or sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Appellate Division

First Tuesday in April and Third Tuesday in September.

CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in February, Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in November.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January and each Tuesday thereafter, except during vacation (commencing after the long vacation on the Third Tuesday in September).

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes

EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in April, and Fifth Tuesday in October.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January, Fourth Tuesday in March, Fifth Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in October.

WETASKIN—Third Tuesday in February and First Tuesday in October.

RED DEER—Fourth Tuesday in January and Third Tuesday in September.

STETTLE—Third Tuesday in March and Fifth Tuesday in October.

MEDICINE HAT—First Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

MACLEOD—First Tuesday in March and Third Tuesday in October.

LEBRIDGE—Fifth Tuesday in February and Third Tuesday in September.

For Trial of all Civil Causes WETASKIN—Second Tuesday in May and Fourth Tuesday in November.

RED DEER—Second Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

STETTLE—Fourth Tuesday in April and Third Tuesday in December.

MEDICINE HAT—Second Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December.

MACLEOD—Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December.

LEBRIDGE—Second Tuesday in February, Fourth Tuesday in May and Third Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 20th day of December, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK,
 Acting Deputy Attorney General.

AUCTION SALE

200 HEAD OF CATTLE

Under instructions from Lucas Bros, I will sell by Public Auction, on Sec. 15, Twp. 30, Rge. 29, W. of 4th, 52½ miles due East of Carleton, on

THURSDAY, Jan. 13th 1916.

7 Milk Cows, with calf at foot.

8 Milk Cows, in-calf.

60 Head Range Cows, all bred to good bulls.

40 Head Steers, rising 2 and 3 year old.

35 Head Heifers, rising 2 and 3 years old, all bred.

50 Head Yearling Calves.

TERMS CASH.

SALE AT 1 P.M. LUNCH AT NOON.

G. B. Sexsmith,

W. P. Lucas, Clerk.

Announcement.

Gospel Meetings are being held on Sundays, at 3 p.m., at the residence of G. Hildgen, and on Wednesday's at 7:30 p.m. p.m., at Mr. Jas. Smart's place, 3 miles south of Crossfield. A very cordial invitation is extended to all to attend these meetings. We will welcome the co-operation of all interested in the extension of God's Kingdom. Subjects such as: "Has God revealed to man His purpose and plan of Salvation?" and "How?"—Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever, is it for today? If so, the time is at hand!

COME, AND BRING OTHERS.

C. HULTGREN.

Empire Defenders.

We print below a list of the men from the Crossfield district who have joined the ranks of our Empire Defenders.

Should any names have been omitted and any of our readers be able to supply us with the same we should be glad to include same.

Lieut. Col. R. L. Boyle, 10th Batt.
 Killed in Action.
 W. G. R. Mundell, Princess Pals,
 Killed in Action.
 Charles Thomas, 9th, Rand.
 C. J. Urquhart, 12th Mounted Rifles.
 John Chesses, " "
 Jas. Watt, " "
 W. H. Horton, " "
 M. Lewis, " "
 R. Lewis, " "
 D. R. Lewis, " "
 Robt. Salter, 31st Batt.
 Jerry Fuller, " "
 Cyril Fuller, " "
 Peasley Courser, " "
 L. L. Brown, " "
 M. L. Boyle, 56th Batt.
 Clyde Sturrock, 56th Batt.
 Frank Laveck, 56th Batt.
 John Galbraith, " "
 S. J. Hunter, " "
 R. McDonald, " "
 P. G. Swann, 51st Batt.
 W. C. Clark, " "
 Harry Fenwick, 56th Batt.
 Jack Collins, " "
 Charles Collins, " "
 R. Landsburgh, " "
 Fred Blake, " "
 C. W. H. Atkinson, Medical Corps.
 Jas. Hy. Whitfield, 52nd Batt.
 A. Fraser, 4th Field Co. Engineers
 A. R. V. Dyke
 Capt. F. Thorpe
 Charlie Knight, 31st Batt.
 David Grant,
 Harry Onslow,
 G. F. Corwell, 52nd Batt.
 Bert Wolegde,
 Jas. Moss,
 L. G. Fisher,
 J. E. Clinton, 52nd Batt.
 S. Dawson, 56th Batt.
 Douglas Hall, 56th Batt.
 W. A. M. Hallett, 56th Batt.

Besides there are some who have very recently removed from here and are well known, and have enlisted elsewhere:

Ruace Knox, 56th Batt.
 R. H. Hunter, 13th Mounted
 A. C. Witter,
 Walter Goodland, 56th Batt. Corporal.
 Fesse Fike
 F. Eysenbosch
 J. Levechin
 Frank R. Parker, Senr.
 W. B. Edwards, 56th Batt.

Lodge Cards

CROSSFIELD LODGE I. O. O. F.

No.  42
 Meets Every Wednesday Night in the Oddfellows Hall at 8 p.m.
 Visiting Brethren Welcome.
 A. JESSIMAN, A. W. GORDON,
 Fin. Sec'y. Rec. Sec'y

Council Meetings

The council of the Village of Crossfield will meet in the Council Chamber over Fire Hall on the first Monday of each month, commencing with February at the hour of 8 o'clock p.m.

By Order of the Village Council
 51-52. W. McTory, Sec.-Treas.

Lost.

Lost a POCKET BOOK, containing Dollar Bills and other Papers. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to Chronicle Office.

FOR SALE.

For Sale, about 250 bushels of Hullless Barley, with some Bearded Barley in it. Apply to Wm. Keil, Crossfield.

Estray Notices.

Came to the farm of F. Custead, Airdrie, N.W. Sec. 26, Tp. 27, R. 28, W. 4, one mail Dark Red Heifer, 2½ years old. Branded on right ribs

G. McLEOD,
 Brand Reader.

Train Service.

North Bound	1-04
"	9-28
"	15-03
South Bound	6-30
"	14-18
"	20-34
SUNDAYS,	
North Bound	15-03
South Bound	14-18

PRINTING

of all descriptions at the

Chronicle Office.

Get Your Printing done

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We can do it as well and as cheap as anyone.

Envelopes

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Statements

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In fact any kind of

PRINTING

At the Chronicle Office.

Crossfield School District No. 752

The REGULAR MEETINGS of the above school Board will be held at the School House at 10 a.m. on the first Saturday in the following months: January, March, May, July, September and November. All matters of business pertaining to this district will be attended to at this meeting.

The Office of the Sec.-Treas. is in the Office of the Rosedale Municipality.
 A. R. Thomas, Chairman,
 E. S. McTory, Sec.-Treas.

Farmers Repair Shop

Special Attention Given to

BLACKSMITHING.

Blacksmith's Coal for Sale.

PRICES RIGHT

ALEX JESSIMAN, - Prop.

Try a Bottle of SYRUP

White Pine Compound with

Eucalyptol and Honey,

For that Cough.

25c & 50c a Bottle.

MERRICK THOMAS, Druggist

Advertise in the

"Chronicle"

It will Pay You.

Zeppelin Menace

Grapham-White Scoffs at the Zeppelin as a Weapon of Defense in Actual War.

Claude Grapham-White, the English aviator, writing in *New Days* on "The Zeppelin Menace," says that he is in modern war, a-tting aside details, four questions to be considered in an act of offense. They are:

1. Its immediate effect on hostilities.

2. Its effect on the tenor of the campaign.

3. Its effect on the morale, not of the enemy's troops, but of the nation of non-combatants behind those troops.

4. Its effect, from an encouraging point of view, on the nation whose rulers plan and deliver the blow.

It is from such a focus, preserving our sense of proportion that we should regard Zeppelin raids. The fact that bombs come from the air, and by night, lends them a more disquieting influence than if, say, they were shells from a field gun. But this influence it is our business to counteract, because it is the hope of the enemy that we should be so disturbed. We must not dwell exclusively on the fact that favored by a dark and moonless night, a Zeppelin dropped a certain number of bombs over a certain number of people, and wrecked a certain number of houses, and that by day, despite its strangeness and the attention it gains, needs to be judged from an unbiassed point of view, and standpoint not as an isolated or exciting event, but as one happening among many, each of which has its own sayings of fortune which mark the progress of a great and costly war.

Of immediate effect on hostilities the Zeppelin attacks have—owing to the form they have taken—been none. The legitimate role of these craft, remembering their original purpose, should be in dropping bombs, say, on the railway communications of the allies, but Zeppelin attacks have been, precluded from making raids in battle zones. The aeroplanes of the allies, penetrating into the enemy's lines, have repeatedly attacked railway junctions, damaging permanent ways, and, by bombing the lines, and hampering the Germans materially in the transport of their supplies.

Zeppelins have had to renounce such work; they would, had they attempted it, have been brought down by guns or wrecked by hostile aeroplanes; and it is a measure of their impotence from a military point of view that, while there was work such as this to be done at the front, they have had an influence at once on hostilities, they were deported to fly by night across the North Sea, dropping bombs at random—and mostly on small residential houses—over the 700 square miles of city and outer city we call Greater London.

What effect do the raids have on our morale? This is a question that Germany does not think that, by perpetrating occasional raids on the area of London with indiscriminate bombing, the material damage will influence us. She aims rather at the effect which will be among the public—or, if not panic, then such a fear that our resolution will be weakened. Has this been effected? The answer—one that reveals the futility of such raids—is that on a night when a Zeppelin dropped its works over London there lived, in the huge outlying districts of the great city, that number of people who did not know what was going on, and whose neighbors were disturbed by scarcely more than a ripple from the disturbances which, temporarily, were caused in the city by the bombs fell. Panic, if it is to play its part, must be contagious—must spread like a flame.

In the districts attacked, non-combatants, faced suddenly with the grimness of death, were subjected to heavy strain—such a strain as men are not expected to bear. With credit, till they have been trained for war. Among the people of a city who were emotional, imaginative, these bombs from out of the darkness might perhaps have kindled more than quickly subdued sparks of terror. We in Britain have been smitten at often for our matter-of-fact way of treating strange events; and now we have lived in this nerve-racking aspect of aerial war, to see the characteristics serve us well.

What have been the effects on the German public of these raids? One may say, undoubtedly, that they have been encouraging. The Zeppelins have represented more to the German than large airship. It has signified to them that they, regarded as a nation, are as large, as the greatest and most martial nation, possessed also—as seemed to them only right—as a nation which was capable of flying further and carrying a heavier load of explosives than that of any other nation.

It was typical of the German view of the Zeppelins that they were plans, have thought little of what their enemies might do to combat these airships, but there are no signs of any few weeks of the campaign a rude awakening. One Zeppelin after another was destroyed, and yet they serve anything like a fleet of them in being—being that they withdrew from the air in daylight, and only by night in surreptitious raids. Even here, as we know, the German public does not, the measure of success has been small—more imaginary than real. But it is doubtful whether, as a nation, tending under the burden of a Zeppelin, they are so brave and brilliant, but which, in the end, are dreadfully arduous, to short and their Zeppelins are pictures of a picture arising with fear, and to read of mistakes having been dropped on the docks and other details, and the importance—giving them the impression, of course, which is erroneous, of course, that a Zeppelin is a

don at night can aim its bombs with accuracy.

If the Germans were told the truth, which their authorities will see they are not, it is doubtful whether they would believe it. They would make up their minds not to do so, and being a disciplined people, would no doubt succumb.

If they are spoken of future raids, nor do I intend to do so. It would be impossible, in discussing them, to avoid mentioning such details as the Zeppelin pilots must not have an inkling of till these are in operation against them. But it will be reassuring to bear in mind that, if this menace of air attack upon a city grows, there should be certain conditions, and perhaps under certain conditions it may be combated.

Raising the School Age

Many Children Leave School Too Early in Anxiety to Earn Own Living.

Into rural communities in the province of Alberta, almost as soon as settlement itself, has come the little village with its school, and the village and towns the school building, usually the most pretentious that the place boasts. The school is responsible for the educational facilities in Alberta, have felt that this was the department in which the province could not afford to economize. Yet many of the children are growing up without the advantages of a primary education. Many leave school too early, in the rush to make money and earn their own living. A large percentage of those who do this and themselves at eight or ten years of age, in the end, blind any jobs. It is interesting to note what current issue of the "Survey" has to report concerning Wisconsin's effort to counteract this.

"Wisconsin," by act of her latest legislature, has pushed the age of compulsory school attendance farther than any other state. At present, children between sixteen and seventeen are not attending the public school will have to attend day continuation school for a half day a week eight months of the year. This provision applies to all children, whether working or idle, in cities of more than 2,500 population.

Change was made also in the provision affecting those under sixteen. For the past three years children in employment were compelled to attend day continuation school for a half day a week for eight months a year. This has now been raised to ten months and applies hereafter to all, whether working or not, if they are not in attendance at the regular public schools.

It is expected that these changes will result in a large number of day continuation schools of the state, now about 15,000 from forty to fifty per cent. of the state's population. This education was given full power to employ teachers and other necessary apparatus to meet this increase. The University of Alberta Press Bulletin.

Strength of Russia

Russia's Vast Number of Men Who Are Available For Service.

The Petrograd correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says: "Russia before long will have a vast number of men available for service in the event of a war. It is actually a bear arm. Russia has wider views than merely the provision of soldiers, and the training of millions of men is necessary by the conditions of the fighting."

And the millions who will now be summoned, which all will be under the military law, the military authorities intended for perfecting service on which the success of the fighting depends. The front service will be a brief period of time all Russia will be turned into a military camp. Poles, Lithuanians, and other nationalities have already been appropriated for the manufacture of everything needed for the success of the armies in the field, and also, in all probability, the railways will be served by men under military discipline.

"In other words, Russia is about to do what Germany wisely did at the outset of the war. All able-bodied men of the nation must serve, none with the rifle and bayonet, gun or maxim, pick and spade, but with the equally necessary tools of peace."

Some time ago Kitchener sent for an officer who was in the habit of wearing a monocle, and was a test, as he believes that it savors of affectation.

After talking on various subjects for a few minutes, Kitchener suddenly asked: "Is it absolutely necessary for you to wear that glass in your right eye?"

"Oh—ah—certainly, yes, sir," replied the officer. "Could't see without it, you know."

"Then I'm sorry," said Kitchener, in his blunt way. "I had intended to give you a French cavalry officer's monocle, but I must have men who can see. Good morning."

And the monocled one beat a hasty retreat.

A Warrior of Today

The methods of warfare have changed enormously in the past year. The modern warrior is no longer a knight in armor, as he has disappeared from war.

A story comes from the Argentine that a French cavalry officer, who was a German officer prisoner. The chaser, a boy, said to the officer: "Give up your sword!"

But the officer shook his head and said: "I have no sword to give up. But won't my vitriol spray, my gas projector, or my gas-cylinder do as well?"

A Possible Language Policy

Practically Agreed That There Should Be Only One Language and The Common Tongue Must Be English.

Educational movements cannot be kept within geographical boundaries, and the very remarkable non-partisan management of the educational matters that has swept over Saskatchewan is of great interest and importance to other provinces. The fact is that some of our most important educational problems will prove almost insoluble in practice, unless they be met in the three prairie provinces, at all events, by measures fundamentally uniform and supported by a sweeping majority in both great political parties.

The language question is an instance in point. The West must work out a policy in this connection that is as fair and effective as to command the support of the overwhelming majority of the body, irrespective of political affiliations; and a solution must be so nearly uniform in all of the three prairie provinces that the agitators, who will always will to stir up racial passions and create artificial grievances by playing off the language minorities of one province against those of another.

The leading newspapers of Saskatchewan—Liberal, Conservative and Independent—have passed in the matter with admirable frankness, and freedom from party passion. Already there is a source of journalistic conduct in producing valuable practical results.

The policy that seems likely to be proposed in Saskatchewan rests upon the assumption that the common tongue is to be English.

A primary function of the state school is to teach the common tongue, English, if the pupils be of non-English extraction.

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Music of the Guns

Noise of the Big Guns Can Be Heard at Great Distances.

The booming of the big guns on the western front is frequently heard by the people of the British Empire of England. When the British war ships recently joined in the bombardment of the German coast line along the Belgian coast the firing of the naval guns was heard distinctly by the people of Kent, a distance of about sixty miles.

How far does the sound of guns carry? The *Courrier de l'Armée* says, discussing this point, says the people of Havre, on the very dry, clear day, heard the boom of the guns about one hundred and twenty miles away. Inhabitants of Groningen, in Holland, claim to have heard the guns at the bombardment of Antwerp, one hundred and forty miles away. Artillery officers express the opinion that guns can be heard from thirty to sixty miles away, according to the size of the gun and the atmospheric conditions. When the body of Queen Victoria was being conveyed from the Isle of Wight to Portsmouth the salute was fired by the guns of the fleet at Woodchurch, one hundred miles from the scene of the funeral, much farther than on land, but the present records are principally confined to the bombardment of the northern end of the western nations line. To the comparative flatness of land and to the fact that the sound waves pass in the line over water may be attributed the long range of the guns.

The guns in the war have been heard in the past, but not unaccompanied to the fact that the sound waves pass in the line over water may be attributed the long range of the guns. The guns in the war have been heard in the past, but not unaccompanied to the fact that the sound waves pass in the line over water may be attributed the long range of the guns. The guns in the war have been heard in the past, but not unaccompanied to the fact that the sound waves pass in the line over water may be attributed the long range of the guns.

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Wonderful Discipline

Was Maintained

Australian Troops Were Steady When the British Fleet Bombed the German Coast.

Details of the perfect discipline maintained by the Australian troops during the bombardment of the German coast was forwarded some time ago by the British command to the British command by Captain C. E. W. Bean, who was in command of the troops at the time of the bombardment.

The transport was carrying the troops to the front. The troops were in the hole 45 feet by 12 feet on the port side. The men turned out immediately, and went to their proper places, and lined up. There were officers shouting, "Steady, boys, that's the one thing 'Steady'."

The Southland was listing heavily to port. The troops were in the hole 45 feet by 12 feet on the port side. The men turned out immediately, and went to their proper places, and lined up. There were officers shouting, "Steady, boys, that's the one thing 'Steady'."

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Making Farm Life Attractive

A Good Public Library or a Travelling Library for Every Town and Village.

We hear a great deal in this city of Canada these days of the "back to the farm" movement. Its influence is widespread and strong, and yet it is largely counteracted by the constant influx of young people from the farms to the cities.

What, we ask ourselves, is the lure which the city holds out to these boys and girls that they should leave the healthy, free outdoor life of their farm homes to endure the restrictions and privations of city life?

To my mind, there is but one answer. They come seeking the adventure, the romance, the pleasures of social intercourse which are the birthright of youth, and lacking which, the monotony of farm life becomes unbearable.

The "back to the land" and the "stay on the land" problems will be solved when we find feasible ways of varying and enriching the life of the people who live on farms and in the smaller towns.

As a beginning, why should not every town and village in the province have a good public library and every remote rural community a travelling library of first class literature?

Farmers and their wives would find profit and satisfaction in the available the latest and best works on farm problems and home economics. Professional men, teachers and boys from their fellows, could keep abreast of the wider lines of progress. No man in any community could afford a good library intelligently could fail to find help and inspiration in his own work and also relaxation and rest from it. Best of all the growing boys and girls could be taught to travel and in clean healthy fiction, the adventure and romance which their souls crave. They would be often vainly seek in the cheap glitter and tawdry stimulation of city shows and games.

One of the problems in connection with the establishment of such libraries would, of course, be their housing. Why should not each town erect a building that would not only accommodate a library, but also provide a reading room, a rest room for farmers and their wives coming into town, and a large hall for lectures, concerts and social gatherings? All the purposes of a town hall could be served by such a structure.

Under wise management this building would quickly become the natural social centre of the whole community. Here the extension of the agricultural college and of the university could be given, which with the best of books easily available, would stimulate the intellectual and social life of the whole community.

Debating and literary societies would be easily developed. A system of inter-community debating would be a grand challenge provincial debating contest annually might be planned. Then we not have a benefit for the line developed? I believe that our government will give its best careful leadership in this work, and we can express a desire for it.

The expense of such an undertaking would not be very great and would, doubtless, be willingly borne by the municipalities who would benefit so much.

Perhaps the work might come as an extension of the provincial or members library, or it might form part of the extension of the system of the province; or it might form part of the extension of the system of the province; or it might form part of the extension of the system of the province.

Whatever the method, it is our business duty to make good books available to every man, woman and child in this province. Let us see how much the future of our country depends upon the people who are lightened and thoughtful people—Donald McKillop Saland.

Aluminum in War

Austria and Germany use more aluminum for war purposes than all the other warring nations combined. It has been known, in fact, that Germany has for some years been collecting and storing the metal for war use.

The great majority of the drinking mugs, cans, and cups of the German soldier are made of the light metal. The frames for Zeppelins and the fuses for shells are made from aluminum rings.

One of the difficulties the Germans have had to face is the shortage of copper necessary for the rings around shells. Many of the German shells are now provided with aluminum rings.

Although aluminum does make a substitute, even in Zeppelins as well as shells and fuses, it is not so good as copper. The French authorities experimented with it some years ago for artillery purposes, but rejected it. The Germans are using it in such large quantities because they are forced to do so on account of the shortage of copper.

Announcement that radium is being produced by the United States government at one-third its former cost was made by Secretary of the Interior Lane. The bureau of mines is according to the secretary's statement, has produced five grams at a cost of \$37,000 per gram, in comparison with a selling price of \$150,000 to \$160,000 per gram, which has prevailed for the past few years.

"Was you 'ok in that?" exclaimed Mrs. O'Leak in just indignation. "Wasn't in 'rinn' done," Shure, she ain't was in 'rinn' done. O'Leak got me wasn't and 'rinn' done, too, but you don't see me hangin' out no shinin' brasses about it."

Brave Serbia

A Little Nation That is Pluckily Fighting Against Overwhelming Odds

May one be permitted, without laying himself open to a charge of unpopularity, to be sorry for Serbia? Serbia, the football of the Balkan peninsula, the world conflict that has been waged in history, Serbia, the plucky little nation that whipped Austria, and is now a subhuman holding forth the Austro-German army, but is menaced by the flank attacks of higher Bulgarians. Serbia, whose women and children are fighting side by side with men, Serbia, a tiny nation beleaguered by enemies all about, but still pluckily fighting, in the last extremity, for its life.

An Austrian archduke was murdered in Serbian Austria, as one of the products of an attempt to hold the people in oppression against her will. Austria chose to hold Serbia responsible and sent an ultimatum that was not intended to be complied with. Though Serbia went unimpaired, and touched the match to the mine that blew powder leading to the mine that blew thousands of peasants that had died were worth more to humanity than the hundreds of thousands of Serbian lives that were sacrificed in the assassination was made the pretext for war.

Serbia has thirty-four thousand square miles, and is about half as large as North Dakota. Its population before the war was four million, and it had a little more than a million. Two-thirds of its boundary line fronts hostile territory. Almost one-third of its territory is under the control of the "neutral" neighbors. Only tiny Montenegro is its friend.

An Austro-German army, brave, surrounded by hostile giants, is close to extinction, though its women and children are fighting side by side with men.

One of the problems in connection with the establishment of such libraries would, of course, be their housing. Why should not each town erect a building that would not only accommodate a library, but also provide a reading room, a rest room for farmers and their wives coming into town, and a large hall for lectures, concerts and social gatherings? All the purposes of a town hall could be served by such a structure.

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Germany's Heavy Losses

Recently Declares Germany is Losing—chiefly on the Russian front—more than 100,000 men a week since December 1, it is not believed, by too much more than official figures, but the loss is not so great as the subject of comment in a letter published from Moscow, Russia, special correspondent of the Evening Post, written from Berlin, Mr. Gross says:

Germany is like a lever that is being crushed by the Russian front. The loss is not so great as the subject of comment in a letter published from Moscow, Russia, special correspondent of the Evening Post, written from Berlin, Mr. Gross says:

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Reindeer Did Not Thrive

Only One Lone Animal is Left of the Northern Herd

The efforts of the government to propagate reindeer in the Peace River country and in the Great Slave district have failed. The herd of 43 of the original herd of fifty which were sent north from Labrador in 1911 there is now but one survivor. He is at present lost and all his survivors on an island in Great Slave lake. The department of the interior did everything possible to make the experiment a success, but the reindeer did not thrive in the adopted land. The chief difficulty was the "bull" of the north, which drove the reindeer nearly frantic in the summer. The result was that they smashed through the strongest enclosures their keepers could build and were lost and shot by the Indians.

The reindeer have thrived in Alaska, but in the Peace River country and the valley of the Mackenzie were not suitable for introduction there in the Yukon where there seems to be no reason why they should not thrive. An effort was even made to cross them with the caribou. It was thought that the cross might be an animal which could be domesticated, but the effort failed. The reindeer, while able to stand the climate, this experiment failed for the reason that the Indians of the north have a tradition that caribou are their ancestors and they refused to allow the caribou whereby they agreed not to capture them alive or degrade them by using them for food.

While the Indians will shoot caribou, they will not capture them alive. They refused to be used in slaughtering by the Indians. The caribou would disappear or would seek new haunts. Liberal offers of money to the Indians to capture the caribou but without success. The efforts of the forest ranger to capture the caribou but without success. The efforts of the forest ranger to capture the caribou but without success.

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To Ensure Ocean Tonnage

May Regulation Any British Ship in United Kingdom to Carry Foodstuffs

Notice of an important step towards the ensuring of sufficient ocean tonnage for the carriage of foodstuffs and other articles of commerce which has been taken by the imperial authorities was received recently by the Canadian government.

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Prohibition at Home

Comparison of Criminal Records in Wet and Dry Provinces in the Dominion

We have been questioning largely from the United States statistics showing the perfectly wonderful results that follow prohibition because out of 43 states, eight have had prohibition long enough to give conclusive evidence and because reliable statistics are available every year.

It may not be generally known that Canada has given for the extent to which it has been tried just as satisfactory results as in the United States. We have only one province, Prince Edward Island, entirely under prohibition but several others have had sufficient prohibition to show very definite results.

When Prince Edward Island prohibited the retail sale of liquor it had more insane than any other province in Canada, and because of its reputation and its insular position it had attracted a large number of patients from outside of the island. This fact is still held up by the liquor interests as evidence that prohibition increases insanity, which shows to what lengths they will go to defend the traffic. The liquor statistics of the older provinces show that there is very little difference in the insanity record between the wet and the dry provinces. The new provinces are not counted because they have no asylums and Alberta had no asylums and the others were young.

Per ton of Nova Scotia had 33.8; Ontario 34.9; Quebec 32.4; New Brunswick 26.7.

For ten years the statistics of drunkenness and crime they give a smashing blow to the traffic in liquor. In 1912, the dry provinces had 10 convictions for drunkenness per thousand; Prince Edward Island had 11.1; New Brunswick 13.5; Ontario 15.5; Manitoba 17.8; Alberta 18.2; British Columbia 19.1.

These figures show that the wettest provinces have from forty times as many convictions for crime as the driest one and the convictions decrease with the increase of prohibition in each local option. You would think that, that the liquor defenders would shut up but they were not.

In my next I hope to give some remarkable examples of liquor misrepresentation—H. Arnold, M. B., M. C. P. S.

"Good-Bye, Little Cabin"

Relic Hunters Tear up Cabin of the Poet R. W. Service

Word has come to hand that while Robert W. Service has been playing handball for his health, the relic hunters in Flanders, tourists visiting Dawson have practically torn his cabin to pieces and cut up the logs for souvenirs. The moose head that hung above his door has shared a similar fate.

All of this is very exasperating to many northerners, who have a high regard for "The Man of Snows" because he has won fame in the literary world by his rugged and manly attributes. Northerners also have a sentimental regard for Service's cabin.

The northern people love this cabin as they love "Bob" Service. Service is a quiet, unassuming man, who always did his share and more of the work on the trail. He never too tired to do the roughest and hardest work of a camp in winter.

When he made the long march from Edmonton to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and thence across the Yukon to the mouth of the Mackenzie, he occupied a year and a half in the wilderness, service bore the hardships of the wilderness and agony of the journey.

Inside of the cabin are a number of inscriptions and mementoes written by Service when he was struggling for recognition which later came to him. The raspberry bushes and flowers which Service planted are still in the yard.

Coal Output is Affected

Recruiting Among Canadian Miners Impaired Supply of Fuel

That the recruiting among the coal miners of Nova Scotia is seriously impairing the coal output of the mines and may have a serious effect also upon the manufacture of munitions, is the claim of F. W. Gray of the Dominion Coal Co., which has been brought to the attention of the authorities.

Mr. Gray claims that up to June last 1,770 men had been recruited from the coal mines of Nova Scotia, or about 14 per cent of the men employed in the mines. By this time the output of the mines had decreased 10 per cent. The Dominion Coal Co. alone, he says, provided 1,600 men for the coal mines, or 14 per cent of its total employees. The result, he declares, has been a decrease of 17 per cent in the coal output.

With regard to the campaign of the allies to secure munitions and supplies in Nova Scotia for overseas service, Mr. Gray claims that the output of the mines has decreased 10 per cent, or about 14 per cent of the men employed in the mines. By this time the output of the mines had decreased 10 per cent. The Dominion Coal Co. alone, he says, provided 1,600 men for the coal mines, or 14 per cent of its total employees. The result, he declares, has been a decrease of 17 per cent in the coal output.

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Feeding the Work Horse

Two Pounds of Oats Daily For Each Hundred Pounds of Weight

The work horse may be compared to an engine. Fuel for the horse comes in the form of grain, hay, which is converted into energy, but not in the same manner as is the fuel of the engine. It is interesting to note that the horse is the more efficient power machine, that is, it makes better use of the energy in the food than does the engine of the engine in the fuel. About one-third of the total food energy can be converted into useful work by the horse while the engine converts only about one-tenth.

Feeding standards are the result of numerous experiments which have been conducted to determine the relation between the muscular work performed and the food nutrients required per day. These cannot always be adopted as they are, but they are a very good guide to the varying conditions. It can be readily understood that no hard and fast rule can be laid down regarding the feeds for horses, because the nature of the work, the kind of animal, climate and many other numerous points must always be considered.

One point however is applicable in every case, that is regularity in feeding. The horse must be fed at regular intervals, but one which is usually underestimated. The feeding stuffs, such as hay and grain, should be fed regularly and uniformly at all times. The horse knows when the feeding time comes and becomes nervous if it is delayed; his digestive system becomes accustomed to a certain time of feeding. If changed, causes a certain amount of digestive trouble, and this may also result from undue fasting followed by excessive food supply which causes indigestion.

Investigators have shown that the stomach of the horse is filled and emptied at regular intervals. The stomach and most of the food is digested in the stomach, the order of digesting the food is as follows: first the roughage, then the concentrate. On towards the end of the meal the digestion is more perfect and the food is changed to such a longer time, hence this would seem to be the best time for feeding the more nutritious foods.

Feeders vary in their opinions as to whether horses should be watered before or after meals. Good arguments can be advanced to support both ideas, but there are some cases where it is impracticable to feed the horse before meals, and some where it is impracticable to feed the horse after meals.

Mr. Harper in Manual of Farm Animals advises watering first, feeding second. This gives the horse a small allowance of moistened, chopped hay, and watering again after the ration has been fed. This he claims will satisfy the desires of the horse by supplying the most palatable part of his food early, and yet insure the retention of the grain in the stomach for a considerable time.

In general, the horse should be supplied with something over two pounds of provender daily for each hundred pounds of weight. Of this, about two-thirds, the exact quantity depending upon the severity of the work performed—should be grain in some form. Mr. Harper advises the use of a grain bag to give the horse a little allowance in the morning. This should be in a condition to be easily eaten. Do not economize to feed the horse. A horse should receive a considerable grain. At noon, water and feed another quarter of his allowance. Do not allow him to drink too much water before eating, particularly if he is warm.

After dinner, if all possible the harness should be removed at noon—it means much extra work, water, remove the harness at once, give balance of day's ration. The work horse should be supplied with a good ration of grain, but that was fed at the other meals but he has lots of time to enjoy and digest it. As soon as the sweat has dried the horse should receive a thorough brushing.

A little salt should always be where the horse can get it. In some cases the horse will eat salt to excess if permitted, hence care must be exercised.

During cold weather when more food is used to furnish heat for the body equal parts of corn and oats by weight will give more satisfactory and much cheaper than a large proportion of oats.

The cost must be considered in providing roughage. Roughage, of course, is much cheaper than grain, but it is not economical to feed it alone. It must be combined with grain to obtain proportion, as too much time and energy is required to roughage depends on the amount and kind of work to be performed.

Mr. Harper claims that a horse should not be expected to consume more roughage than grain by weight, getting along as follows: "Well, Dinah, how are you and your new horse getting along?" "First rate, Ma. I been 'greasily' spruced in da mane."

"You're a good horse, right?" "Yesum. He shure do, and I ain't had ter hit 'im but one time. I never seed no sign 'er as a quipper do."

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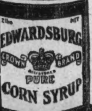
SUNLIGHT SOAP

Sunlight Soap
5 CENTS

POUR IT ON PORRIDGE

YOU can't imagine how delicious a dish of Oatmeal Porridge becomes when it is sweetened with "Edwardsburg Brand" Corn Syrup.

Have it for breakfast-to-morrow—watch the kiddies' eyes sparkle with the first spoonful—see how they come for "more".

HOTEL CARLS-RITE
TORONTO

Opposite the Union Station. We call it "The House of Comfort," because of the many innovations and modern improvements designed to give our guests "maximum comfort at minimum cost." Then again all of our employees take a personal pride in doing something to add materially to the comfort of our guests. **Rates**—American Plan, \$2.50—\$3.00 per day without bath; \$3.00—\$3.50 per day with bath; also European Plan if preferred. Say "Carls-Rite" to the Red Cap at the station and in one minute your journey has ended.

The Penalty of Disraeli Policy

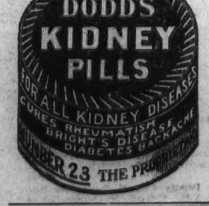
"Those who believe in poetic justice," may find in the present situation the penalty for that policy of peace with honor which Disraeli purchased in 1847 and 1878. By the Treaty of San Stefano, which Great Britain then tore up, the little viceroy of Monastir, which has recently twice set the Balkans ablaze, was included in Bulgaria. We placed it once more under the Turks, with results that now stimulate repentance. More over, by the same diplomatic bargain, we removed from Armenia those Russian troops which were occupying that province as a safeguard against the machinations of Christians, and doubtless also as a preliminary to complete absorption of Armenia under the sceptre of the Czar. Turkey rented Cyprus to us, as pledge that she would respect the lives and property of these Christians. We have kept Cyprus, but the Armenians have, in the meantime, disappeared.—London Truth.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Mary and Tommy had been to hear a missionary talk at Sunday school. "Did he tell you about the poor heathen?" father inquired at the dinner table.

"Yes, dad," answered Mary. "He said they were often hungry, and when they beat on their tum-tums it could be heard for miles."

Teacher—Now, Charles, tell me how many kinds of scales there are? Pupil—Diatomic, chromatic and—diabolic.



W. N. O. 1084

Raising Game Birds

How to Raise Wild Ducks on the Farm

"Why not grow wild ducks on the farm, both for pleasure and for profit," inquires Fred L. Holten, in Country Gentleman, and proceeds to tell you how, thusly:

"Fred C. Halpin, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, has demonstrated that the wild mallard is readily domesticated, and may easily be raised by farmers who have small ponds or streams. Professor Halpin started about five years ago with a single pair. Although he sold many last year, he now has a stock of more than 300. The bird propagates so rapidly—from thirty to forty eggs a season—and shows the inherent ability to shift for itself at so early an age that the plan has evidences of being a good commercial proposition.

"Naturally the first question asked is how these birds may be kept in captivity. The original stock was hatched by hunters. When turned over to Professor Halpin he clipped one wing of each bird to the first joint. The following spring the thirty-odd eggs laid were divided between the incubator and the mother. The little ones became so domesticated from handling after hatching that they were even greater pets than the domesticated ducks on the farm. Their rapid increase in numbers has not changed this condition.

"It is a slight worth seeing to behold these 200 mallards start on the exercise flights about four o'clock in the morning and just before sundown sometimes in groups, then in an unbroken straight line. At times during the day they may take a spin, but when the weather is hot they prefer to lie in some shady place and quack and gossip. Sometimes they will go miles away or alight in pasture long distances from the yard that have been fenced off for them. A word to the farm dog with whom they have been raised and he is after them. As if they understand the message they rise and circle to the yards.

Warts will render the prettiest hands ungainly. Clear the excrescences away. Use Corn Cure, which acts thoroughly and painlessly.

Eye Test For Recruits to be Modified

The militia department is preparing a modified eye test for recruits. It will not be so stringent as that now in use. The test in use now is the same as that used for the South African war, where much of the rifle fire was at 2000 yards and upwards. There is not the need of such keen eyesight for the fighting in France, and the test has been made much less difficult in England for this war because the range of rifle shooting is comparatively short.

The modified test will allow a lot of men to join who have not been able to do so in the past. It is estimated that fully 25 per cent. of all the men who apply are turned down on account of their eyes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Greatest and Best Appeal

By one means or the other this nation must be put beyond the risk of weakening in its own defence against a ferocious enemy, falling its allies at their need and going down through bloody reverses. The more we get in this effort will be the finest thing in our national record. And in Lord Pershing's words, the more we get the fewer we may require; such a demonstration as would be involved in the success of the last appeal will have the effect of bringing the war to a far speedier end. Here, then, is the success of the last appeal to the manhood of Great Britain: the final opportunity for the British people capable of bearing arms to give his service freely for his country's sake.—London Daily Telegraph.

A FRIENDLY GROCER

Dropped a Valuable Hint

"For about eight years," writes a lady, "I suffered from nervousness—part of the time down in bed. "Sometimes I would get numb and it would be almost impossible for me to speak. At other times I would have severe attacks, and my heart would flutter painfully when I would talk fast, or sweep.

"I have taken enough medicine to start a small drug store, but without permanent benefit. One day I saw a package and I made it according to directions and so he brought home a box. We cut coffee altogether and used only Postum." (Tea produces about the same effects as coffee, he says. We cut coffee altogether and used only Postum.) (Tea produces about the same effects as coffee, he says. We cut coffee altogether and used only Postum.)

"I began to get better, and in a month's time looked like another person. The color came back to my cheeks, sleep to my system, my appetite was good and I commenced to take on flesh and become interested in everything about the house.

"Finally I was able to do all my own work without any lessening of my mind trouble." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms: Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water without any cooking and makes a delicious beverage instantly. 50c and 65c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason for Postum"—sold by Grocers.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best purest and most healthful baking powder that it is possible to produce. All ingredients are plainly printed on the label.

MADE IN CANADA
E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG, MONTREAL

How Turkey Entered War

"It will be remembered that Turkey got into the war by one of her battle cruisers firing on a Russian port in the Black Sea," says Mr. Bouck White, who has lately returned from Constantinople. "The Turkish minister of marine, a Young Turk, of prominence, was in a club in Constantinople playing cards. A messenger entered, and told him that one of the boats in his navy had fired on the Russians, thus creating a cause belli. The face of the minister went white. 'I can't know anything about it!' he gasped out; 'I didn't know anything about it.' Ever, the war between Turkey and the German owners, had forced the issue over the heads of fellow members in his own cabinet and to their entire ignorance."

Pleurisy Pains Vanish!
Chest Colds Cured!

Nerviline Has Never Failed To Cure

Nerviline Is Your Relief

Nerviline just rubbed on, lots of it, will ease away that tight feeling over your ribs, will destroy the pain, will have you smiling and happy in no time.

"I caught cold last week while motoring," writes P. T. Mallory, from London. "My chest was full of congestion, my throat was mighty sore, and I had the fiercest attack in my side you could imagine. As a boy I was accustomed to have my mother rub Nerviline for all my minor ailments, and remembering what comfort she had in Nerviline, I sent out for a bottle at once. Between noon and eight o'clock I had a whole bottle rubbed on, and then got into a perspiration and the pain was gone. This drove the Nerviline in good and deep, and I woke up next morning fresh as a dollar and absolutely cured. Nerviline is now always part of my travelling kit, and I will never be without it."

The large 50c family size bottle is the most economical, or you can easily get the 25c trial size from any dealer.

Better to Have Rich Cream

Cream for butter making should be rich. If the cream separator can be brought to skim only a rich cream, and to skim it closely, there is a lot of saving effected. It takes less room in shipping, and the less weight to be handled per pound of butter results from it. It is sent to the creamery there is so much more milk to be fed at home. It costs less per pound of butter to churn thick cream, it costs less to pasteurize it, less fire to cook it, while most butter makers are under the conviction that thick cream keeps better, and there is less loss of butterfat, and that the grade of butter made from it will be better than that made from a thin cream of a similar quality.

Miller's Worm Powders will eradicate the worm evil that bears so heavily on children and is believed to cause many fatalities. They are an acceptable medicine to children, and can be fully relied upon to clear the food channels thoroughly of these destructive parasites and restore the inflamed and painful surfaces to healthfulness. They are an excellent remedy for all kinds of worms.

"Some collection box" is how an American reformer describes an "some collection box" said to have been invented by an Oklahoma man. If a member of the congregation drops into it a 25 cent piece or a coin of larger value there is silence. If he contributes a 10 cent piece a bell rings, a 5 cent piece sounds a whistle and a 1 cent piece a blank cartridge. If anyone pretends to be asleep when the box passes it awakens him with a cashmere rattles, and sends him to his portait.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

"From your letter," says a distinguished German firm, writing to a customer in a neutral country, "we are sorry to hear that you have not the slightest idea of the sad position of German transmarine business at the present time. 'Neatly while I have to reckon with the impossibility of sending you consignments through neutral countries. We reckon the value of the business which has been destroyed through England's commercial war, on a moderate estimation, at the capital loss of one of the average profits of the last ten years.'"

Cost of Horse Labor

The annual cost of keeping a horse was found to be \$90.40 in one county in Minnesota, \$87 in another and \$70.97 in a third. These figures are averages for the years 1901-1907. In the first county these charges were as follows: Interest on investment, \$5.54; depreciation, \$5.56; harness depreciation, \$2.10; shoeing, \$1.22; feed, \$33.49; labor, \$11.18; and miscellaneous, 10 cents, making a total of \$90.40. These costs have increased. This emphasizes the need of keeping the horses busy and of having no idlers on the farm.

KEEP THEM WORKING

A horse in the field is worth ten in the barn. You can't prevent a horse from working, but you can put him in the barn by not keeping him in the barn very long. You can get the most out of your horse by keeping him in the barn very long. You can get the most out of your horse by keeping him in the barn very long. You can get the most out of your horse by keeping him in the barn very long.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

at any drugstore at \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5, and Kendall's will cure. Thousands of farmers and horsemen will say so. One book "Treatise on the horse" free. But Dr. W. J. KENDALL CO., Leesbury Falls, Va.

Thousands Take

this mild, family remedy to avoid illness, and to improve and protect their health. They keep their blood pure, their liver active, their bowels regular and digestion sound and strong with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

A Hard Winter in Europe

At the request of the French army authorities, a government meteorologist has drawn up a forecast of the weather for this coming winter, according to the Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, in which he prophesies that the season will be the worst ever known.

The meteorologist visited the Alps and obtained the views of experienced mountaineers. The latter told him that the Alpine field mice, instead of burrowing some ten or twelve inches, as usual, in order to pass the winter comfortably, have some down only three feet.

Trees and plants point to the same conclusion, the ash and beech being particularly emphatic in their earlier signals.

The army authorities already have acted on this advice in preparations to keep the troops during the cold months.

Have you Catarrh?

Is nasal breathing impaired? Does your throat feel raw, hoarse, husky or clogged?

Modern science proves that these symptoms result from run-down health. Scuffs and rashes are irritating and useless.

The old-fashioned Scott's Emulsion will enrich and enliven the blood, aid nutrition and assist nature to check the inflammation and heal the sensitive membrane.

Get Scott's Emulsion and insist upon SCOTT'S.

It is the only Emulsion that will enrich and enliven the blood, aid nutrition and assist nature to check the inflammation and heal the sensitive membrane.

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LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, MOULDINGS, WINDOWS, DOORS

And Everything in Building Material.

Lump COAL always on Hand.

ATLAS LUMBER Co. Ltd.
CROSSFIELD.

J. S. JOSE, Local Manager.

Ivor Lewis

Sole Agent for the Famous
GALT COAL

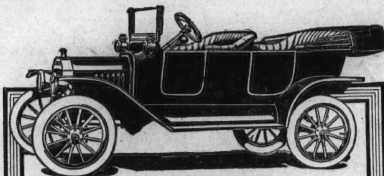
Hard Coal and Briquettes always
on hand.

Fire Wood. Draying.
Crossfield, Alberta

CROSSFIELD GARAGE

Machinery Repaired. Auto's Stored.
Tyres Vulcanized. Presto Lite Tanks. Oil and Gas.

AUTO SUPPLIES. Goodyear TYRES.
CEMENT AND PATCHES.



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price \$530

Its performance is bigger than its price. What any other motor car will do, the Ford will do—and more. Yet it is the lowest-priced real motor car on the market. Because our output is set this year at 40,000 cars, we are able to sell the dependable Ford at so low a price.

The Runabout is now \$480; the Town Car \$780; i.e.b. Ford, Ontario. All cars completely equipped, including electric headlights. Equipment does not include speedometer. Get particulars from

**LESLIE FARR, Dealer, Auctioneer,
and Real Estate Agent, Airdrie.**

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Teach the Children to ask for
"Made-in-Canada"
goods.



The Crossfield Chronicle

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. \$1.00 per year in advance; or \$1.50 if not paid in advance.
PUBLISHED at the Chronicle office, at Crossfield, Alberta, each Friday.

Business locals 10 cents per line first insertion; and 5 cents per line each subsequent insertion.
Legal advertisements, 12 cents per line for first insertion; and 8 cents each subsequent insertion.
Commercial contract rates upon application.

ROBERT WHITFIELD,
PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

CROSSFIELD, ALTA., JAN. 7, 1916.

Church of the Ascension Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Church of the Ascension took place on Monday evening in the Church, at 7-15, when there was a very gratifying attendance of Churchpeople.

The financial statement for the year, as presented by Mr. Ivor Lewis, was received and adopted unanimously.

Rev. J. P. Dingle in the course of a short address, expressed his thanks to the wardens and vestry, and to the whole congregation, for the loyal and hearty support which they had extended to the Church during the year 1915, remarking that it had been a real pleasure to him to come to Crossfield week by week on account of the welcome which he invariably received. He further desired to thank the members of the Women's Auxiliary for having undertaken to pay the insurance premium on the Church property, and for assuming the responsibility of keeping the Church building clean and tidy. Reference was also made to the kindness of Mrs. Russell Boyle in presenting an organ to the parish, and to the excellent work of the organist, Mrs. Mossop, who, in spite of indifferent health, had stuck to her post in a most praiseworthy manner.

The officers appointed for 1916 were as follows:—

Clergyman's Warden, R. S. Peacock.
People's Warden, Ivor Lewis.
Members of Vestry, Messrs. Birch, Bray, Conrad, Edwards, Fox, Goodsell, McLeod, Mossop, Myers, Stevens and Wolledge.

Auditors, Messrs. Bray & Edwards.
Lay Delegate to Annual Synod, Ivor Lewis.

Substitute, George McLeod.
Baptisms: January 3rd, 1916.
Morgan Edward Justin Reece Lewis.
Dora Margaret Olorenshaw (Airdrie) January 3rd.

Ruth Kirby Myers.
There will be no service on Sunday next (9th inst.) but on the following Sunday, 16th inst., the Bishop of Calgary will be present at 11 a.m. and will dedicate the new porch and also deliver a short address. Sunday School will be held as usual on the 16th inst. It is hoped that there will be a large congregation to extend a welcome to the Bishop on the occasion of his visit.

Economy.

Winter was making its presence felt in France when a young Irish soldier in the Dublin Fusiliers, feeling the pinch of the cold winds when on duty in the trenches, wrote home to his old mother living in Dublin, to send him a warm waistcoat from a well-known shop in that city. His request was soon complied with. The best lined waistcoat was purchased, which would keep him warm through the winter months. This was soon packed up and sent over to France. The second line of Fusiliers were resting in their billets when the post arrived one morning. The young Fusilier leapt with joy when he was handed a parcel with the Dublin postmark upon it, for he well guessed its contents. He opened it and found the finest-lined waistcoat he had ever seen, but it was strange to him to find no buttons on the vest. He was just pondering it over when he found a letter at the bottom of the parcel. He opened it and read: "Dear Pat, I send you the waistcoat you asked for, but as the 'buttons were rather heavy' I cut them off to 'save postage,' and put them in the 'top left-hand pocket'."

Fight or Pay--

What Did You Do--

to help the Empire's cause last year? Were you satisfied with yourself? Did you not afterwards think you could have done more? Don't you think you can do more this year?

There's Another Fellow---

who would go if he were sure his wife and children would be looked after in his absence. Help to send him by subscribing liberally to the Patriotic Fund when they call upon you to do so.

THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY

How the Textile Journal Deals With
the Situation

"Under the present conditions, it is practically impossible for the woollen and worsted industry to have the development that is its due," said the Canadian Textile Journal a few months ago. "It is a valuable adjunct to a country such as Canada, which is recognized to be so adapted to mixed farming, by providing a home market for a valuable product of the farm and investigators claim that the quality of our domestic wool is second to none. The sheep raising industry in Canada has gone down with the woollen industry and it is safe to say that there will be no great revival until a home market is provided. The industry is one that pays good wages and gives employment to a sturdy and industrious class of people. It can be carried on to advantage in small towns which require some sort of industrial life to add to their stability and many of the mills that are at present in operation provide the only source of employment in dozens of small communities throughout the country. In other countries it has been looked on as a necessity, clothing being one of the prime necessities of life, and invariably has had to be protected. In Germany, France and the United States it has been developed and in none of these countries do the people have to pay more for their clothing than in Canada, when all conditions are taken into consideration. It is erroneous to think that low tariff means cheap clothing for the actual working out of the principle has not verified the claim."

"The woollen and worsted industry is not in need of an enormously high tariff. There are some of the schedules that are not satisfactory and this very fact substantiates our claim that a readjustment is necessary. We are convinced that if those who are now working against this readjustment would look into the matter without prejudice, little opposition would be

forthcoming and an industry that has deteriorated while every other industry in the country was being rapidly developed would be given sufficient protection so as to take its proper place in the industrial life of the country."

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

From pasture on the old Manasseh Weber Farm, west of Didsbury. BAY MARE and FOAL; BLACK GELDING, star on forehead; Four young BAYS; all but the colt are branded (acorn) on right hip. Reward will be given for information leading to the recovery sent to Mr. FRED MOYLE, Didsbury.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within six miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, stony or scrubby land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.